

BROMSGROVE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1970

Chairman of the Council - COUNCILLOR T. N. BUSHBY
Vice Chairman - COUNCILLOR B. P. CRANMORE

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - COUNCILLOR M. P. JARRET
COUNCILLOR W. R. ADAMS
COUNCILLOR M. V. ASHE
COUNCILLOR C. S. BEARD
COUNCILLOR W. C. BOURNE
COUNCILLOR T. N. BUSHBY
COUNCILLOR M. L. CLEMENTS
COUNCILLOR B. P. CRANMORE
COUNCILLOR MRS. M. FISHLEY
COUNCILLOR R. R. HARVEY, O.B.E.
COUNCILLOR J. F. H. MASON
COUNCILLOR MRS. P. J. PARKES

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

C. H. PHILLIPS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

C. J. BURFORD, M.A.P.H.I.
Royal Society of Health Meat and Food Diploma.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

H. D. JONES, M.A.P.H.I. (Until 31st January, 1970)
Royal Society of Health Meat and Food Diploma
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

P. C. BEECH, M.A.P.H.I. (From 1st April, 1970)
Royal Society of Health Meat and Food Diploma
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

C. LEES, M.A.P.H.I.
Royal Society of Health Meat and Food Diploma
Additional Public Health Inspector.

R. J. WILDE
Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.
Additional Public Health Inspector.

J. R. CRIPPIN.
Trainee Public Health Inspector.

Clerks:

MRS. I. TREVOR
MRS. B. LAMMAS

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
BROMSGROVE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting this Annual Report on the health of the community in the Urban District of Bromsgrove in 1970.

During the year the Local Authority Social Service Act, 1970, was published and became law. This transferred certain local health authority functions to a new Social Services Department and became effective on the 1st April, 1971. At the same time there was much discussion concerning a new local authority structure and a new comprehensive health service organised on an area basis which will combine the present hospital, local health authority and general practitioner services.

How the public health service will fit into the new scheme is still uncertain, but it is essential that the new organisation will have to ensure that there is close liaison with the local authority at the local level. I hope that the present close working personal relationship of the district medical officer with other local authority officers, general practitioners and hospitals on the one hand and with the public and their representatives, the councillors, on the other, will not be lost in the new set-up.

Rubella (German Measles) in the pregnant woman may result in death of the foetus or serious congenital abnormalities resulting in blindness, hearing loss, heart defects and mental subnormality. The Joint Committee on vaccination and immunisation recommended that rubella vaccination should be offered to girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays with priority being given at first to 13 year olds to ensure that they would be protected before leaving school. The rubella vaccination campaign commenced in September, parents being given the option of having their children vaccinated either at school or by the family doctor. It is pleasing to know that in the future there will be so much less anxiety and suffering because of this simple procedure.

The shortage of measles vaccine in 1969 was unfortunate and it was not till June 1970 that adequate supplies became available. By the end of the year 709 children completed a primary course of vaccination in the District. The disease itself can occasionally have very serious consequences, such as hearing loss, and it is hoped that more and more parents will respond to the publicity given to measles vaccination.

Fluoridation commenced in July, 1970 through the Wildmoor Station to the Catshill and Lickey areas of the District. The Billington (Blakedown) Station is expected to start fluoridation at the end of 1971, while the Burcot and Washingstocks stations will commence at the end of 1972. At that time the water supply to the whole of the District will be fluoridated. Samples of water from the East Worcestershire Waterworks Company were taken by the County Health Department and were found to be satisfactory. We can expect that small children will benefit most from fluoridation with the result that in time the dental health of the community will be considerably improved with a consequent saving in the cost of the national health services.

The Environment

Suddenly, pollution of the environment was being discussed by the public as if it was a new phenomenon. For years many local authorities, this one among them, have been doing much to improve the environment, but much still remains to be done. We are now in a plastic container, packaging, or throw away era and the problem must be solved otherwise future generations will curse us for our lack of foresight. With an increasing population one can picture a future generation wading about knee deep in plastic containers! Surely the material will have to be reclaimed and recycled.

At the same time there is an increasingly urgent need for the re-use of paper, both printed matter and containers of all shapes and sizes. The earth's resources of timber are considerable, but not inexhaustable, and may there not be a time when a future generation finds itself in a world subject to deforestation, erosion and flooding?

Population Growth and Housing

On pages 3 and 4 I present graphs showing the population growth and number of houses in the District in recent years. At the same rate of increase, which is not unlikely, the anticipated population in 1980 and the number of homes that will be needed for the community are indicated. The pill and family planning is already having an effect, as evidenced by the steady decline in the birthrate and by the fall in the number of persons per house. So the trend generally should be for more but smaller units of accommodation for smaller families.

While the population has increased, the number of deaths each year has hardly changed for some years. Obviously, there will be increasing numbers of old people with the probability that more and more houses will be under occupied. This is a difficult human problem, but, nevertheless, serious thought will need to be given to it in the near future.

The statistics contained in this report are self evident and do not need any comment. Suffice to say that the health of the community is very good and the services available to them are of a high standard. They live in a rather pleasant part of Worcestershire and it is up to them to keep it so.

There was, however, one very unhappy incident during the year. In October there was an outbreak of Psittacosis resulting in one death and two seriously ill cases in one family, and a fourth case, a lady who worked in a pet store. These four cases resulted from infection by recently imported parakeets. Two further cases were subsequently traced and resulted from infection by another sick bird.

Many problems were brought to light by the outbreak and I hope that these have now been satisfactorily resolved at a recent meeting at the Department of Health and Social Security in London.

It is now, with very much regret, that I must say that this will be my last Annual Report to the Council as I have to retire due to ill-health. The last fourteen years I have worked here have been a very happy and rewarding period of my life. I have been lucky to enjoy so much friendliness and co-operation from the Councillors, officers of the Council, Health Visitors, Teachers, and all the members of the public I have met in the course of my duties. I am especially grateful to the innumerable children of Bromsgrove, some now parents themselves, for the many happy days I have spent in their company, either at schools or at clinics.

I must also thank Dr. Pickup, and latterly Dr. Willins, and the staff of the County Health Department, together with my colleagues in the other Districts of the County for their invaluable assistance from time to time.

Lastly, I am particularly grateful to Mr. Holden (retired) and Mr. Burford, Chief Public Health Inspector, the Public Health Inspectors and staff of the Health Department, both past and present, for their unfailing loyalty and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

C. H. PHILLIPS

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	9,288 acres
Registrar General's Estimate of population (mid 1970)	39,870
Inhabited houses on 31st December, 1970	12,989
Rateable Value, 1 st April, 1970	£1,543,572
Product of Penny Rate, 1969/70	£6,300

The following are extracts from the vital statistics for the year:-

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	288	255	543
Illegitimate	17	6	23

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4%
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	14.2
Birth Rate - England and Wales	16.0

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	10
Still Birth Rate - England and Wales	13

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	198	218	416

Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.4
Death Rate - England and Wales	11.7

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	7	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	18
Infantile Mortality Rate - England and Wales	18

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	5	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	11
Neonatal Mortality Rate - England and Wales	11
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	21
Perinatal Mortality Rate England and Wales	23
Maternal Death	Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil

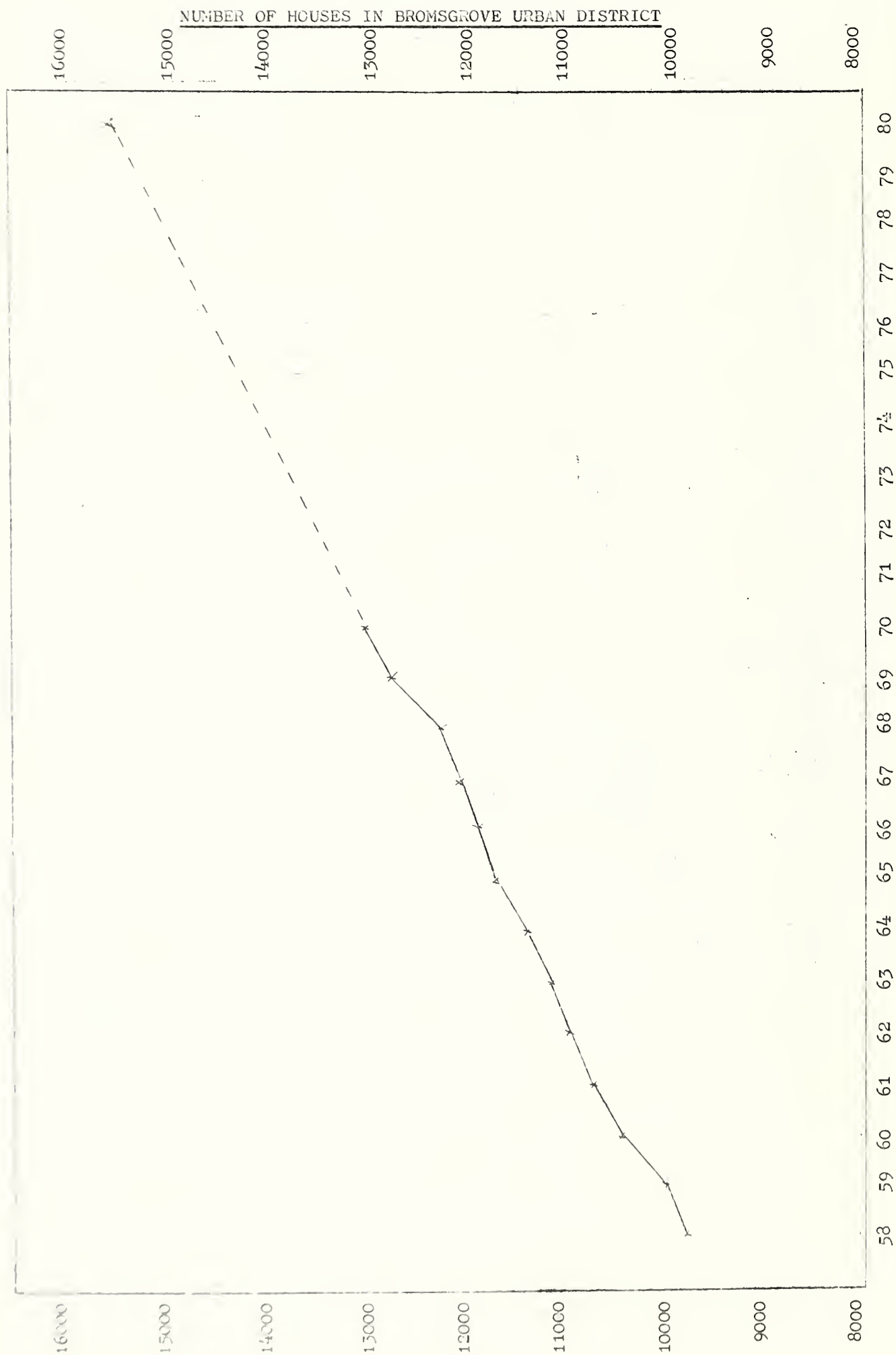
MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH

(as percentages of total deaths)

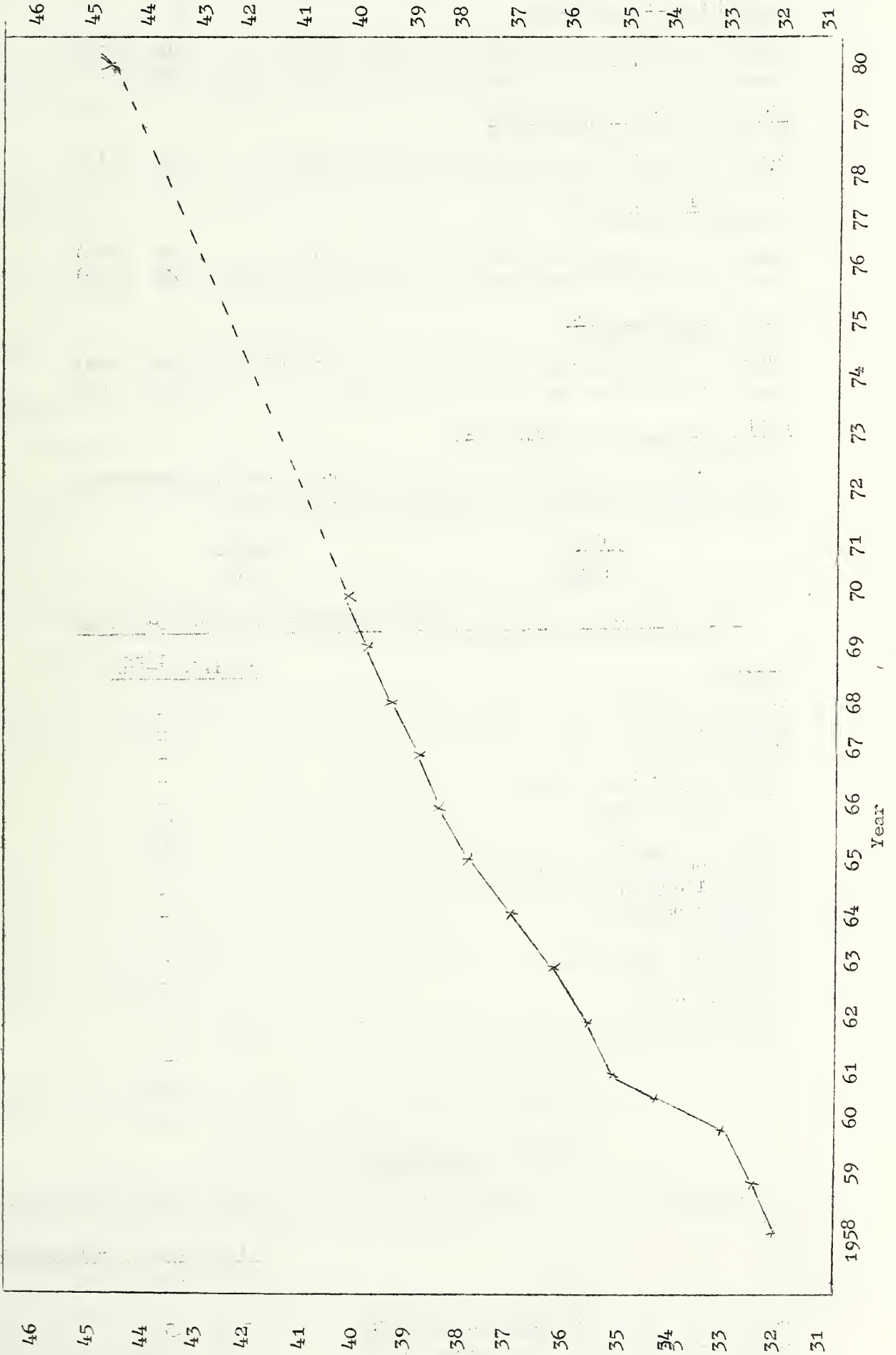
1. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	48.1%
2. Cancer and other malignant diseases	18.5%
3. Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	15.4%
4. Accidents, Suicide	6.0%

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BROMSGROVE URBAN DISTRICT1970

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	5	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	2	7	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	14	5	19
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	12	12
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	2	-	2
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	11	13	24
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
Mental Disorders	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	5	3	8
Active Rheumatic Fever	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	3	4
Hypertensive Disease	4	4	8
Ischaemic Heart Disease	59	51	110
Other Forms of Heart Disease	6	14	20
Cerebrovascular Disease	15	35	50
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	2	8
Influenza	1	2	3
Pneumonia	20	21	41
Bronchitis and Emphysema	14	2	16
Asthma	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3
Peptic Ulcer	3	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	2	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	4	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
Other Diseases Genito-Urinary System	1	-	1
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	-	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	2	2	4
Congenital Anomalies	2	3	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	-	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	3	5
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	2	4
All Other Accidents	6	11	17
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	3	4
All Other External Causes	-	2	2
	<u>198</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>416</u>



POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS) IN BROMSGROVE URBAN DISTRICT





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28959139>

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1970

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting a report of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1970.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The total number of animals slaughtered during 1970 at the two slaughterhouses in the District was 47,424, being a reduction of some 4,000 animals on the total number slaughtered in 1969 and the lowest number slaughtered in any year since the opening of the Public Slaughterhouse in 1962. Again the reduction occurred at the Public Slaughterhouse and was due principally to a further decrease in the slaughter of sheep and also to a decrease in the slaughter of pigs. The total weekly average 'kill' at both slaughterhouses was 280 cattle, 7 calves, 346 sheep and 278 pigs.

Comparable figures of total animals slaughtered in previous years are as follows:-

1969 -	51,193
1968 -	61,650
1967 -	75,944
1966 -	72,636
1965 -	63,167
1964 -	66,361
1963 -	57,162

All animals slaughtered are inspected for fitness for human consumption and during the year approximately 56 tons of meat was surrendered as unfit. Details of the meat condemned are given in tabulated form and it is interesting to note that approximately 68% of meat condemned was due to parasitic conditions. The apparent large amount of meat condemned is to be expected when one considers the large amount of meat of manufacturing quality which is slaughtered. Of 14,589 cattle slaughtered evidence of tuberculosis was found in only one animal and swine fever was absent in the 14,470 pigs slaughtered. These figures again confirm the value of eradication policies for these diseases. Full details of any bovine animal affected with tuberculosis are forwarded to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and food for investigation at the farm concerned.

It is occasionally necessary to resort to bacteriological or Histological examination of post mortem specimens to determine the fitness or otherwise of a carcase and during the year twelve specimens were submitted for examination to Public Health Laboratory, Worcester. In addition routine rectal swabs are from time to time taken from pigs immediately following slaughter and submitted for bacteriological examination. Of 48 swabs examined, salmonella panama was isolated from five swabs. Again I express my thanks to Dr. R. J. Henderson, Director of the Public Health Laboratory for his valued assistance and advice.

Construction of new lairage and office accommodation at the Public Slaughterhouse was completed during the year.

The Council had operated the public slaughterhouse since its completion in 1962, but following negotiations with D. T. Duggins Limited, the principal users, the premises were leased to them with effect from 1st April, 1970, the lessees being responsible for repairs and maintenance and management of the slaughterhouse. The premises remain a public slaughterhouse and the terms of the lease fully safeguard local butchers wishing to use the premises.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED DURING THE YEAR

	Heifers	Steers	Cows & Bulls	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Public Slaughter-house	1,978	1,654	10,216	308	13,745	11,397
Private Slaughter-house	496	236	9	51	4,261	3,073
TOTAL	2,474	1,890	10,225	359	18,006	14,470

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	14,589	359	18,006	14,470
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	23	11	43	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned. (Excluding above)	8,353	3	1,287	1,184
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	57.41%	3.90%	7.38%	8.26%
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	142
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.07%	-	-	0.98%
<u>Cysticerci:-</u>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	7	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	-	-	-
Utilized and totally condemned	-	-	-	-

DISEASE	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTAL
Abscesses	1,857	-	-	554	2,411
Actinomycosis/Actinobacillosis	1,892	-	-	-	1,892
Angioma	15,347	-	-	-	15,347
Arthritis	26	-	18	74	118
Ascaris Infestation	-	-	-	2,773	2,773
Bruising/Injuries	547	-	5	548	1,100
Cysticercus Bovis	132	-	-	-	132
Decomposition	320	-	-	-	320
Echinococcus Cysts	39,404	-	-	-	39,404
Fascioliasis (Liver Fluke)	46,243	-	-	-	46,243
Fatty Infiltration/Degeneration	88	-	3	-	91
Gangrene	-	-	38	-	38
Ill Bled (Fever)	754	108	-	111	973
Jaundice	-	-	-	144	144
Oedema & Emaciation	4,890	213	1,089	302	6,494
Parasitic Conditions	-	-	2,585	20	2,605
Peri/Endo/Myo-carditis	86	-	3	176	265
Peritonitis - Septic	38	-	75	147	260
Pneumonia	23	6	43	80	152
Septicaemia/Pyaemia/Toxaemia	586	85	-	-	671
Tuberculosis	20	-	-	1,427	1,447
Tumours	1,348	-	171	114	1,633
Xanthosis	5	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	113,606	412	4,030	6,470	124,518

Total weight of meat condemned 55 tons, 11 cwts, 3qrs, 2lbs.

MEAT CONDEMNED

	BEASTS	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTAL
Carcases	23	11	43	11	88
Part Carcases	22	-	3	23	48
Heads	81	-	-	136	217
Hearts	39	1	13	181	234
Livers	6,562	-	1,245	754	8,561
Lungs	1,647	2	24	90	1,763
Kidneys	2	-	2	-	4

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958

20 Licences were issued to slaughtermen under the provisions of this Act.

IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS 1968

The above Regulations extend the powers of inspection and detention of imported meat which had previously been enforced by port health authorities to inland local authorities in certain circumstances. The regulations were made necessary due to the rapid growth of containerisation of imported food. Where imported food is unloaded in the district of a port health authority or local authority and it is expedient that, having regard to the nature of the container, examination of the food should be deferred until it reaches its destination, then subject to certain safeguards, examination of the food is carried out by the local authority at the place of destination.

During the latter half of 1970, regular imports of continental beef were examined on arrival in the district, a total of 3,111 forequarters of beef of a total weight of approximately 200 tons being examined. All the consignments were found to be satisfactory.

POULTRY

There is one poultry processing plant operating in the District with an approximate weekly throughput of 6,000 birds. Practically all the birds are broiler type and approximately 80% are reared on the premises. Poultry inspection is carried out on lines indicated in Ministry of Health Circular 22/61 by a system of scrutiny of birds by experienced employees in the industry, with resort to local authority advice as required. Less than 1% of birds are rejected as being unfit for human consumption.

On the 1st January, 1970, the Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967 came into operation by which turkeys and domestic fowl intended for sale for human consumption have to be slaughtered by certain methods, which include dislocation of the neck and decapitation unless the bird is first stunned by an electrically operated instrument. Local authorities have to register all premises where birds are stunned before slaughter. One establishment only is registered in the District.

Regular inspection of dressed poultry is carried out at the twice weekly auction sales held in the Produce Market.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

27 complaints concerning the condition of food or food containers were investigated during the year.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Food found to be unfit for human consumption at retail shops etc. is listed below:-

Tinned Goods.

Meat	23 1/2	Tins	- Blown or leaking.	} Weight 2345.1bs
Vegetables	410	"	" " "	
Fruit	565	"	" " "	
Miscellaneous	10 1/2	"	" " "	

Frozen Foods.

Meat Products	1,377	kts	- Refrigeration breakdown	} Weight 2,024.1bs
Fish	1,537	"	" " "	
Vegetables	1,366	"	" " "	
Miscellaneous	545	"	" " "	

FOOD PREMISES

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 and Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 govern hygiene standards in general food premises and food vehicles. Following informal action 72 infringements of the Regulations were remedied during the year.

The total number of food premises visited during the year including visits to slaughterhouses was 792.

Infringements remedied are summarised below:-

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1970

Cleanliness and repair of sanitary accommodation	9
Wash-hand basins provided with a hot and cold water supply.	7
First-Aid facilities provided	3
Facilities for washing food and equipment	3
Repairs and redecorations carried out	40
Accummulation of refuse etc.	
Refuse receptacles provided	6
Food slicing machines provided	12

Regular routine visits are made to catering establishments and licensed premises and swabs taken of eating and drinking utensils, for bacteriological examination. This practice is of great assistance in maintaining a high standard of hygiene in these premises. Of 141 swabs taken 71% were satisfactory. Detailed results are given in tabular form.

Routine samples of cooked meats, meat products and milk and egg products are taken from retail shops for bacteriological examination and of 72 samples taken, all were found to be free from pathogenic organisms.

The number of food preparing premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 is:-

a) Ice Cream Premises	119
b) Premises for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food	26

ICE CREAM

53. Samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination numbered The results, with a comparison of the 1969 figures, are set out below:-

ICE CREAM - BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

1969

1970

Grade	No. of Samples	%	Grade	No. of Samples	%
1	71	82.57	1	48	90.56
2	7	8.13	2	2	3.77
3	5	5.81	3	1	1.89
4	3	3.49	4	2	3.77
TOTAL	86	100.00	TOTAL	53	100.00

Ice Cream in provisional grades 1 and 2 is regarded as being satisfactory and in grades 3 and 4 as unsatisfactory.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF SWABS TAKEN FROM FOOD MATERIALS

Type of Utensils	No. of Swabs	Sterile	Under 100 Colony Count	Over 100 Colony Count	Bacterium Coli Present	% of Swabs considered Satisfactory
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
Dinner Plates	26	2	15	9	2	65.4
Tea Plates	19	2	13	4	1	79.0
Soup bowls & Plates	15	2	9	2	-	84.6
Sweet Dishes	8	-	5	3	-	62.5
Tea & Coffee Cups	23	2	12	9	1	60.87
Glasses	46	15	20	11	5	76.0
Meat Dishes	2	-	1	1	-	50.0
Utensils	4	-	1	3	1	25.0

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in offices, shop premises and certain railway premises is administered by local authorities, fire authorities, the factory inspectorate and mine and quarry inspectors.

All premises registered with the local authority have been inspected, a total of 337 premises being registered in this Urban District. During the year 1970, a total of 20 new registrations were received. Of 33 general inspections carried out, 27 premises were found not to comply in one or more respects with the Health, Safety and Welfare provisions of the Act.

Summaries are given below in tabular form of registrations and general inspections, contraventions and accidents.

(A) Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection
Offices	7	88	4
Retail Shops	11	208	22
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	9	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	1	32	7
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	20	337	33

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act 137

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Offices	718
Retail Shops	1,010
Wholesale Departments, warehouses	37
Catering Establishments open to the public	222
Canteens	6

TOTAL 1,993

Total Males 749

Total Females 1,244

1,993

(C) Analysis of Contraventions

SECTION	NO. OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND	SECTION	NO. OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND
4	Cleanliness -	10	Washing facilities 8
6	Temperature)	11	Drinking Water 1
7	Ventilation 4	12	Clothing accommodation 1
8	Lighting 1	17	Fencing of exposed parts of machinery 1
9	Sanitary conveniences 12	16	Floors, passages & Stairs 6
	Other matters 24	24	First aid general provisions 11
			Lifts and Hoists 2

TOTAL - 80

(D) Exemptions Number of applications received - Nil(E) Reported Accidents

Workplace	No. Reported	Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			NO Action
			Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	
Offices	1	1	-	-	1	-
Retail Shops	5	5	-	-	1	4
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	1	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	7	7	-	-	2	5

Analysis of reported accidents.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens
Machinery	-	1	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	1	-	-	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	-	-	-
Handling goods	-	1	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	-
Other causes	-	-	-	1
Electricity	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	3	-	-

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Twenty-two samples of water taken at intervals from the public swimming baths and submitted to the Public Analyst for both chemical and bacteriological examination were all reported to be satisfactory.

CARAVANS

At the end of 1970 one permanent site licence remained in force for 37 caravans at a private site in Blackwell.

WATER SUPPLY

The town's main water supply has remained satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality throughout the year.

ASHES ACCOMMODATION

One thousand, one hundred and eighty-eight new dustbins were issued during the year.

DRAINAGE

Below is a summary of the work done on drainage during the year:-

No. of obstructed drains dealt with	..	..	..	31
No. of tests applied to house drains	..	..	..	20
No. of cesspools abolished	..	..	..	7
No. of pails abolished	..	..	..	17
Defective drains repaired or relaid	..	..	..	13
Houses connected to septic tanks (excluding new houses)	4			
Houses connected to public sewer	..	..	..	3

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The approximate number of cesspools, septic tanks etc., where sewers are not available is 750. Emptying takes place on a rota basis and every effort is made to provide a twice yearly service. A more frequent service is given where due to disposal difficulties nuisance arises.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year:-

No. of cesspools emptied	..	..	..	..	1,666
No. of loads from cesspools	..	..	..	..	2,068
No. of pails emptied	..	..	..	..	234
Mileage covered	..	..	..	..	12,309

RODENT CONTROL

A full-time operator is employed to undertake treatment on Council, private and business premises, and a summary of the work is carried out is set out below:-

No. of treatments at private dwellings	..	..	179
No. of treatments at business premises	..	..	45
No. of treatments at Council premises (Sewage Outfall Works, Refuse Tips, Housing Estates etc)			33
No. of properties re-visited and surveyed	..		1,500
No. of Agricultural properties treated	..	..	2
No. of Agricultural properties surveyed	..	..	10
No. of sewer manholes treated	..	..	100

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Two establishments were licensed under the provisions of the above Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three licences were renewed under the above Act.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

No licences were in force under the above Act during the year.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR

Number of notices (including verbal) requiring defects to be abated	165
Number of notices complied with	137

Inspections

Inspections carried out in the year are recorded below:-

Houses under Public Health Acts	1,449
Water Supply	17
Tents, Vans and Sheds	11
Ashes Accommodation	67
Accumulations	23
Drainage Inspections	382
Drainage Tests	30
Closets- ater	10
- pails or privies	7
Cesspools	172
Ice Cream Premises	56
Slaughterhouses for Meat Inspection	426
Food Complaints	60
Food Preparing Premises	73
General Food Premises	154
Licensed Premises	8
Factories Act	18
Rodent Control	47
Infectious Diseases	111
Housing Act, 1957 - Section 16	244
Housing Act 1957 - Other visits	5
Housing Act 1969 - (Improvements)	653
Rent Act 1963	3
Smoke Abatement Observations	13
Smoke Abatement - premises visited	56
Noise Abatement Act	159
Petroleum Act	124
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	137
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	11
Pet Animals Act	3
Miscellaneous visits	513
Interviews-owners, tradesmen etc	240
Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles Regulations	15
Unsuccessful visits	191

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED

Obstructed drains cleared	31
W. C. Flushing cisterns	8
Floors repaired	11
Roofs repaired	19
Ceiling plaster made good	13
Wall plaster made good	15
Walls repaired	18
Rivers, gutting and downspouts repaired or renewed ..	29
Chimneys repaired	22
Staircases repaired	3
Doors repaired or renewed	9
Windows repaired or renewed	54
Repairs to waste pipes and gullies	6
Repairs to drains and drainage systems	13
Accumulations removed	6

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. By the local authority. | 67 |
| 2. By other local authorities | Nil |
| 3. By other bodies or persons. | 277 |

1. Inspections of dwelling houses during the year:-

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1a. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 561 |
| b. Number of inspections made for the purpose. | 1140 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. | 8 |
| 3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 21 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers 	41
---	----

3. Action under Statutory powers during the year

a). Proceedings under Section 9,10 and 12 of the Housing Act 1957:-

- | | |
|--|-----|
| i). Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. | Nil |
| ii). Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:- | |

- | | |
|--|-----|
| a) By owners | Nil |
| b) By local authority in default of owners | Nil |

b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 86 |
| 2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:- | |
| a) By owners | Nil |
| b) By local authority in default of owners | Nil |

c) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act 1957

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. | 8 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| 3. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. | 53 |
| 4. Number of houses demolished in Clearance Areas | Nil |

d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| 2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having being rendered fit | Nil |

Qualification Certificates

Part III of the Housing Act 1969 introduced a new system governing the rents of privately rented dwellings which have been brought to a satisfactory standard.

Where the qualifying standard is attained, controlled tenancies are converted to regulated tenancies.

The chief responsibilities of local authorities in relation to the rent provisions is to deal with applications for certificates relating to the state of the dwelling where it is let on a controlled tenancy. Two types of case are dealt with, the first being where the dwelling already had all the standard amenities at the commencement of the Act and the second being where the dwelling is to be provided with one or more standard amenities after commencement of the Act. The qualifying conditions are that the dwelling has all the standard amenities for the exclusive use of the occupants, that it is in good repair, having regard to its age, character and locality and disregarding internal decorative repair, and that it is otherwise fit for human habitation.

During the year 39 applications were received in respect of houses already possessing all standard amenities. Of these 17 qualification certificates were issued and the remaining 22 applications were still under consideration at the end of the year. Six applications were received in respect of houses requiring the provision of one or more standard amenities and in each case a certificate of provisional approval was issued, during the year. The system adopted had operated smoothly but the great majority of applications have necessitated substantial repairs being carried out in order to satisfy the qualifying conditions.

5.Improvement Grants

The 1969 Act has given a more generous level and scope of assistance for the improvement and conversion of dwellings. Encouragement is now given to owners to bring property to the full standard by giving financial assistance for essential repairs carried out in conjunction with improvements. The response of owners of houses to these more generous provisions of financial assistance is gratifying as shown by a considerable increase in the number of applications approved in 1970 for both standard and discretionary grants. The number of enquiries received concerning improvement grants shows a much wider public interest in the improvement of houses.

Improvement Grants (Discretionary)

(All owner or owner/occupiers).

1. Number of grants approved		21
2. Number of grants completed		
(including one grant approved in 1969)		5
3. Total amount of grants paid	£1,636	2. 0d.
4. Average per house	£ 327	4. 5d.

Standard Grants

	Ordinary Standard Grants	Extended Standard Grants.
Number of grant approved	34	20
Number from tenanted properties	11	6
Number from owner or owner/ occupier properties	23	14
Number completed	21	15
(including 3 approved in 1969)		(including 3 approved in 1969)
Amount of grant paid	£1,941 11. 5d.	£4,046 19. 9d.
Average per house	£ 92 9. 1d.	£ 269 15. 11d.

Amenities provided.

Baths	38
Wash-hand basins	39
Waterclosets	43
Sinks	6
No. of fittings to which hot water was provided	111

No representations were received from tenants under Section 19 of the Act, requesting the Council to exercise their powers to secure the provisions of standard amenities.

RENT ACT, 1968

No. of applications for Certificate of Disrepair received Nil
 No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued by local authority Nil
 No. of Undertakings by Landlords received Nil

PETROLEUM ACTS

124 visits paid to installations during the year.
 58 Licences were issued for the storage of 211,210 gallons of petroleum spirit and mixtures.
 49 Petroleum spirit 209,100
 9 Petroleum mixtures 2,110

Contraventions Found and Remedied

Extinguisher Foam	3
Notices	6
Sand Buckets	3
Filling hoses	1
No. of premises where contraventions found	22
General Safety	3
Paint Stores	3
Installations not complying with electrical Requirements of Home Office Model Code	10

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTSPART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors):-

Premises	No. on Register	Number of:-		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	5	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	93	16	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	7	1	-	-
TOTAL	105	18	3	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:-					
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	-	-	-